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SPAIN'S MINISTER ANSWERS SENATORS

Dupuy's De Lome's Reply to Sherman, Morgan and Lodge.

Strong Denial of the Charges of Spanish Cruelty in the Island of Cuba.

He Reviews the Journal Article and General Sickles's Report of the Massacre of Prisoners.

CAPTAIN-GENERAL WEYLER'S RECORD.

Statement that He is Charged With Crimes in Dondel's Book Denied—His Name Not Even Mentioned in It.

By Murat Halstead.

Washington, March 7.—The Spanish Minister was kind enough to go over with me to-night some of the matters recently referred to in the United States Senate, touching war methods in Cuba, and alleged Spanish massacres and cruelties.

The following letter is the authority for one of Senator Morgan's points; Cyclopaedia Editorial Rooms, D. Appleton & Co., No. 72 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Royal Spanish Legation, Washington,

Feb. 28, 1895.

Senor Arturo Cuyas, President of Associated Spanish and Cuban Press, No. 100 Broadway, 14th floor, New York, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—Your letter of the 26th, enclosing an extract from the speech of Senator Morgan, and inquiring as to the authority that he quoted, has been referred to me.

The statement to which Senator Morgan evidently refers is to be found on page 555 of the fifth volume of the American Cyclopaedia, and reads exactly as follows: "According to official reports forwarded from Madrid by the United States Minister, 13,000 Cubans had been killed in battle up to August, 1872, besides 43,000 prisoners whom the Spanish Minister admitted to have been put to death."

The article was written by Antonio Bachillery Morales, and was revised and edited by an associate editor of the American Cyclopaedia, Mr. John D. Champlin, who is one of the most careful and accurate of all writers for such works. You will observe that the article says the authority is "the official reports forwarded from Madrid by the United States Minister."

I presume you can get access to those official charts in the Department of State at Washington. As to the Spanish Minister, who made the admission, it was probably either Sr. Manuel Gomez, who was Minister for Foreign Affairs in that year (1872), or General J. Bassols, who was Minister of War. I am not able to give you any further information on the subject, but you can easily get it, I presume, from the sources I have mentioned. Very truly yours,

ROSSITER JOHNSON, Associate Editor American Cyclopaedia.

The actual facts are as follows:

The Minister of the United States to Spain under date of August 16, 1872, quotes from the Imparcial (described as a semi-official journal in Madrid, of which the Colonial Minister was director until he entered the present Cabinet) the following: "From the beginning of the hostilities in Cuba 13,000 insurgents have been killed in battle and 43,000 taken prisoner." The Minister adds, "and it is believed that all prisoners of war taken are shot or garroted."

It thus appears that the United States Minister is not responsible for the assertion of the sentence just quoted, but only states it as matter of belief, while there seems to be no authority for alleging any admission to that effect by any Spanish Minister.

The story of the killing of 43,000 prisoners in Cuba is one of the monstrosities of the imagination bred only in that island in such proportions. It is, of course, not a matter of history. The Cuban rebellion, put down finally by Martinez Campos, began in 1895 and ended in 1898, and there never were more than 10,000 rebels in the field. The war lasted six years after the date of General Sickles's dispatch quoted above.

The Secretary of the Government of Cuba informed me the other day in Havana that the Spanish Minister of the United States had been asked to answer the articles that have appeared in the United States newspapers, and particularly the New York Journal, about the terrible character of Captain-General Weyler, and that Journal article had been most accurately by the liberal quotations made of it in the Senate, and their appearance in the Congressional Record. No Spanish Minister has made a statement that is not the less positive and forcible because it is unofficial.

The Spanish Minister says the American people have been influenced against Spain by sensational reports of the cruelties and tyranny of the troops and commanders of the Spaniards, at the same time the press of this country has said nothing against the insurgents; their house burning and assassinations—and these things reported by staff correspondents have not seemed to call for a word of censure from the press, and the Minister says, the climax of insults was in the discussion on the Cuban resolutions of Congress, and particularly in Senate speeches.

His Excellency thinks it strange and unfortunate that in this time of positive science, in which history is only written on the evidence of documents after the greatest care in examination of the value of data, it has been possible to set forth against a nation, "in actual friendly relations to the United States," on impulse without looking for both, in the belief of catering for the taste of the American pub-

lic, exaggerated reports of that which is favorable to the insurgents and hurtful to Spain.

His Excellency says: "I have the greatest respect for the honest common sense of the American nation; I have unlimited confidence in its sober second thought, and I am sure that the Americans love and want the truth," and he adds: "It is for these reasons that, departing, perhaps, from the established rules of diplomacy, I thus address the American people."

ADDRESS TO AMERICANS. "I read with the deepest regret the statement made in the Senate by some of the most influential Senators of the United States. When the Congressional Record reached me I knew that the facts which were stated by them were incorrect; that their good faith, of which I have no doubt, had been imposed upon, and that it would be very easy for me to prove with a little time, that the Senators have been misled by persons interested in bringing a misunderstanding between the two nations."

"I did not believe then that my work would be so easy and so short."

"Senator Sherman, in the sitting of February 28, quoted freely, among other things, from an article published in the New York Journal of Sunday, February 23. He said, giving in a very strong language his opinion of the present Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish army in Cuba, the following: 'A book was published in Spanish, which I am very sorry I cannot get from the library, written by a Spaniard by the name of Enrique Dondel, who came over from Spain with the Spanish troops to see war of 1872, and who was so horror-stricken with the high crimes which he saw committed that he flew to the United States and there published his manuscript. Telling in this evidence, and it shows General Weyler, etc., etc.'"

"I have made an investigation about that book, and I have found that the name of the author is not Enrique Dondel, as the Journal printed it, but Enrique Dondel. For this reason, probably, the Senator was unable to find the book in the Congressional Library. Should he have found it he would have seen that in the book, which is a small pamphlet of forty-three pages, printed in New York City, in the publishing house of A. H. Jones, No. 38 New Street, in the year 1876, not a single time is the name of General Weyler mentioned."

"I have carefully read, and have had the pamphlet read by other persons, and I see in it that many horrors described are attributed both to the Spaniards and of the rebels, but in it, as I said before, and as I most emphatically affirm now, the name of General Weyler is not mentioned one single time. I have the book at the disposal of anybody who would like to control my assertions."

"I have been told that that person, Enrique Dondel, was a Spanish officer, who fought in Spain against the Government, and was sent to Cuba. He fought there on the Spanish side, then deserted, and afterward fought in the rebel ranks. But although this fact has been stated by a Cuban sympathizer, it cannot be couched for by me, and it is of no consequence."

"What is important is that the Honorable Senator from Ohio said, in good faith, that all the crimes that he related were attributed by Spanish authorities to General Weyler, and that his good faith had been imposed upon, as has been the good faith of the New York Journal."

"I have related those facts to the editor of the Journal, and he has kindly informed me that he will investigate the matter with the utmost care. I am sure he will, and hope he will make public his investigation. Enough bad has already come from the Journal article."

"General Weyler went to Cuba as a Lieutenant-Colonel in 1895 and returned to Spain as a Brigadier-General in 1873. During a part of the campaign he held the position of staff officer, he being one of the general staff, and some time later he held the position of Colonel of a regiment of volunteers, which was made up and paid by the merchants of Havana. He defended the town of Holguin, being Commander-General of that jurisdiction, but he had never had in Cuba other position that that of a subordinate officer."

"In my investigation I have read many pamphlets written by Cubans during the war, from 1895 to 1878, with all the natural bias when a contest is standing, and have failed to see the name of General Weyler recorded as responsible for the horrors that now, when he is at the head of the army against the rebels, are attributed to him."

"Senator Morgan in his speech said: 'General Campos is a gentleman, no doubt, of the highest character, kind, generous, and one of the best soldiers Spain has furnished of late years.' These words are just and true, and nobody doubts or denies them now. But compare the justice done to General Campos when he is not in the field, with what has been said against him in the papers of the United States when he arrived in Cuba."

Lodge Was Deceived.

The Spanish Minister, Senor Dupuy De Lome, says of the story of the massacre of 43,000 prisoners, that the United States Minister, General Sickles, was not responsible for it, but read the statement in a paper. The papers never said the prisoners were killed, but this supposition had been quoted as history by a Senator of the United States and endorsed by a vote of that high body. The Spanish Minister proceeds:

"Senator Cabot Lodge in a speech made on February 25 quoted from the Liberal, of Madrid, an interview sent by telegraph from Cadiz, Spain, when General Weyler embarked for Cuba. The translation which was given to the Senator from Massachusetts is a fraud. My attention was called to it by a telegram from Mr. Taltavall, correspondent in the United States of the Liberal from Madrid and a former member of the Cortes. This distinguished gentleman wired to me: 'General Weyler never said in any interview or conversation published in the Liberal that he would exterminate the filibusters. What he said was that he would clean out the western provinces of Cuba of filibusters, and that he would exterminate the small bands of bandits.'"

"I have now before me the text of that interview. But even taking for granted that General Weyler said what is printed, the words that the person who has furnished the documents to Senator Cabot Lodge, have made him pronounce, are not exact. General Weyler said:

"Al llegar a Cuba me propongo en primer

Continued on Second Page.

MORTON'S BARREL RUNS A STREAM.

The Governor Aghast at the Size of the Bills for Inflating His Boom.

His Canvass Said to Have Cost \$100,000 Already, and the End Is Not Yet.

Much of the Money, Moreover, Is Believed to Have Been Frittered Away.

"OLIVER TWIST" PLATT WANTS MORE.

He Declares "the Only Way to Do the Thing is to Do It Right," and That Purse Strings Must Be Cut Loose.

Close estimate of Governor Morton's weekly election expenses: Cost of running New York headquarters, \$400.

Salary of Chairman Charles W. Hackett, \$200.

Salary and expenses of one hundred agents at \$100 each, \$10,000.

Cost of printed matter, \$200.

Expenses for stationery, postage, etc., \$100.

Rent of halls, expenses for hands and carters in many States, \$1,000.

Total weekly expense, \$11,000.

Albany, March 7.—Governor Morton is amazed at the size of the bills incurred in running him for the Republican Presidential nomination. He has drawn check after check for the purpose of fitting out missionaries, for printing his speeches and for sustaining headquarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York.

His canvass of something like five weeks is creditably said to have cost him fully \$100,000, and, not satisfied with this large sum, a confidential agent of Mr. Platt was here recently, like Oliver Twist, asking for more. An interesting feature of this ante-convention incident lies in the belief that much of the Governor's money has been frittered away.

Mr. Platt's friends say, in reply to the charge that the Governor's expenses have been beyond all reason, that "the only way to do the thing is to do it right," and that it is useless for Mr. Morton to go into a contest of this kind unless he intends to cut loose his purse-strings and scatter money with a lavish hand. At the rate this lavish scattering has been maintained during the last five weeks, the Governor's incidental expenses before the time missionaries, for printing his speeches, and reached will be in the neighborhood of \$200,000, and it may even exceed that figure.

COST OF HEADQUARTERS.

The Governor is personally giving every cent for this preliminary work, as the Republican State Committee is not taxing its bank account for any Presidential campaign expenses just yet. It is said that the cost of running the Fifth Avenue Hotel quarters in a style befitting Governor Morton's status and aspirations is costing him the sum of \$400 a week.

This, however, is one of the small items in the enormous bill of expenses for inflating the boom. There must be taken into consideration the salary of the putative manager, State Chairman Charles W. Hackett, and, as has been intimated, the cost of printing, salaries for the missionaries and their personal expense accounts—not to mention the sums that they may judiciously expend in other States when a contest for delegates is on—and the personal expenses of the Morton delegates who may be elected from the tin of their election until the close of the convention. Mr. Hackett, who is energetic and experienced, is getting out stacks of Morton calendars and millions of pamphlets and circulars, which will entail enormous printing bills.

CARLOADS OF PAMPHLETS.

One of the features of the literature bureau is a selection from the best speeches delivered by Mr. Morton during his career in Congress and as Minister to France. There are to be about two carloads of this pamphlet alone. Their distribution will cost a small fortune for stamps and postage. Just how much will be spent for photographs, lithographs and similar devices for endearing the candidate to the hearts of the people can scarcely be conjectured. Then, too, it must be remembered, such expenses follow as well as precede a nomination, and are well calculated to keep down the ambition of any but a multi-millionaire like Governor Morton.

The really big outlay thus far made in connection with the Morton boom, he believed to have been for "missionary" work. The three State employees, Seymour, Slama and Anderson, who were delegated to look after things in the South, are said to have drawn each \$50 a week salary, and \$50 a week for expenses. Anderson has recently returned to report on his success, but it is understood that he will go back to the scene of his labor. No less than ninety-seven other agents have also been at work in various parts of the United States for weeks. Some are in Ohio, others in Wisconsin, Indiana and Michigan, and still others in the Governor's old home, the State of Vermont.

The salaries and expenses of each of these men will surely average up \$100 a week also, so that this feature of the canvass alone has cost something like \$10,000 every week for more than a month past.

Mr. Platt's request for more money is said to be due to the necessity which has recently developed for sending out the Republican political heavy weights to convince the people of States having possible candidates of their own, that this is the time above all others when the claims of New York must be conceded. Such men as National Committeeman W. A. Sutherland, Colonel Archie E. Baxter, a candidate for Governor, and D. S. Alexander, who have gone into Indiana within the past few days will necessarily require a more ample ex-

Continued on Second Page.

TRAMPLED OLD GLORY UNDER THEIR FEET.

Very Vicious Anti-American Demonstration of Students at Cadiz.

Governor Arrived in Time to Protect the Consulate and Prevent Further Outrage.

Two Students Seriously Injured and the Banner of the Riotous Crowd Captured.

BIG POPULAR OUTBURST FEARED.

Should the United States Recognize the Belligerency of the Cuban Insurgents It Will Be Difficult to Quell the Disturbances.

Madrid, March 7.—At Cadiz to-day three hundred students collected secretly and quickly in the outskirts of the town, then they suddenly entered it and attempted to evoke a patriotic demonstration.

Their numbers were rapidly swelled and a large body went to the American Con-

sulate.

The Governor, however, arrived just in time and sent a strong force of police to bar the approaches to the building, and the Consul quietly viewed the scene from the window, the students being unable to approach. The latter then went to a large tobacco factory to ask the women working there to join them.

The director, however, closed the doors to prevent the employees from leaving the building, and forty mounted gendarmes simultaneously charged on the crowd, freely striking with the flats of their sabres.

The charge caused serious injuries to two students, and the banner was captured.

Undismayed, the students grouped themselves around another banner and marched away, trampling the American flag under foot.

The gendarmes again charged the students, who first replied with volleys of stones and then beat a hasty retreat to the public hospital, where they barred the doors and threw things on the police from the windows.

The rector ultimately succeeded in pacifying them. Two students who were arrested affirmed that it was the intention of the demonstrators to stone the American Consulate, tear down the escutcheon with the arms of the United States, and then to burn it.

Americans, however, will do well not to pay overmuch attention to the demonstrations at present sporadically occurring in Spain. The student element, as in most European countries, is the chief disturbing factor and is likely to evince discontent at the closing of the universities, but the Govern-

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A CURIOUS FIND IN THE CITY OF WORMS.

A Necropolis Unearthed Antedating the Close of the Stone Age.

All the Ornaments on the Skeletons Are of Slate, Bones and Mussels.

Primitive Stone Mills, Perforated Hammers and Sharpened Hatchets Buried with the Dead.

ARCHAEOLOGISTS HIGHLY ELATED.

The Scientists Attribute Special Value to the Discovery of the Remains, as They Will Explain Much That Is Now Unrevealed.

By Henry W. Fischer.

Berlin, March 7.—An interesting and rare archaeological discovery has been made at Worms by Dr. Koehl, the conservator of the Paulus Museum. A careful examination has revealed the necropolis of the last half of the Stone Age, wherein seventy graves have

already been opened, yielding some hundred stone vessels of peculiar shape and composition.

Not the slightest trace of metal has yet been discovered in the graves. On the other hand, the presence of arm rings made of blue and gray slate is curious.

In the most recently opened graves of women three arm rings made of slate were removed from the upper arm of one skeleton, four from another and six from the lower arm of a third.

In a man's grave there was on the neck of a skeleton a small, conically polished ornament of sylvanite, not perforated, but provided with a groove for a neck string.

The other ornaments from the graves consist of pearls, mussel shells made in the form of trinkets, perforated bone's tusks and small fossil mussels. Those ornaments were worn by men and women alike.

The women's graves contain almost in every case primitive cornmills, consisting of two stones, a grinding stone and a grain crusher. The men's graves contain perforated hammers, sharpened hatchets, axes, chisels; also flint knives and scrapers and various large bones of animals.

The remains of food placed in the graves have also been discovered. The scientists attribute special value to the discovery of the skulls.

There has always been a contention between the archaeological authorities in German universities as to the pre-historic race that occupied this part of the Fatherland during the Stone Age.

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The Journal Hits the Mark!

Yesterday's papers contained the following amount of reading matter:

The Journal	101 Columns
The Times	9 1/2 "
The Tribune	24 "
The World	24 "
The Herald	67 1/2 "
The Sun	49